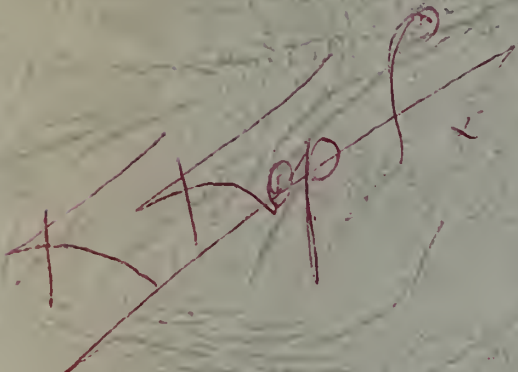


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

A31.9
F76

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Foreign Agricultural Service
Office of the Agricultural Attache



COLOMBIAN AGRICULTURE

Embassy of the United States
Bogotá, Colombia

**United States
Department of
Agriculture**



National Agricultural Library

1421
576
U. S. D E P A R T M E N T O F A G R I C U L T U R E

Foreign Agricultural Service

American Embassy, Bogotá

July, 1962

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

MAR 12 1967

CATHEDRAL DEP.

COLOMBIAN AGRICULTURE

Henry Hopp, Agricultural Attaché

Richard A. Smith, Assistant Agricultural Attaché

Table of Contents

	Page
I General Characteristics of Colombian Agriculture	1
II Colombian Agricultural Policy	2
III Agrarian Reform	6
IV Agricultural Situation in Colombia	8
V Market Development and other activities of the Agricultural Attaché Office	14

TABLES:

Production trends of selected crops, 1948 to 1962	19
Colombia's Foreign Trade	20
Total Imports	20
Total Exports	20
Exports of Agricultural Products to the United States..	21
Agricultural Imports from the United States	22
Agricultural Exports:	
Coffee	23
Bananas	24
Leaf tobacco	24
Sugar	25
Cotton	25
Agricultural Imports:	
Wheat	26
Wheat flour	26
Semolina and granular flour	27
Cotton	27
Barley	28
Cigarettes	28
Cacao	29
Barley malt	29
Fats and oils	30
Estimated Food Intake	31
Public Law 480 Agreements between the United States and Colombia	
1955 Agreement	32
1956 Agreement	32
1957 Agreement	33
1958 Agreement	33
1959 Agreement	34

I. General Characteristics of Colombian Agriculture

Colombia is characterized by a wide variety of climatic zones from tropical sea-level to permanently snow-capped mountains. The country is generally divided into three radically different zones:

1. The eastern half of Colombia - the Llanos - is very sparsely inhabited and hardly exploited. It is a relatively level, low-lying headwater country of the Orinoco and Amazon rivers, partly tropical forest and partly open grasslands. Development and use to date have been blocked by bad health conditions for both men and animals, and by inaccessibility due to the eastern cordillera of the Andes which lies between it and the markets to the west. The Llanos have a future potential and are regarded as a great resource. Cattle are produced in the western part of the Llanos but must be driven or trucked long distances to markets and usually lose much of their weight enroute. For the present, the small agricultural production of the Llanos has little impact on the agriculture of Colombia as a whole.
2. In sharp contrast to the eastern half of the country, topography is of controlling importance in the western half. Three great ranges of the Andes blanket this area almost completely. The intervening valleys are relatively narrow. Because of the rugged topography, freight transportation is slow and costly.
3. The Caribbean coast area is the huge delta of the Magdalena River. Flat and fertile, it is as large as the State of Ohio. Due to its tropical location, it was until recently unsuitable for human habitation. But since World War II, with the advent of effective disease control and other technological advances, it is being rapidly settled.

With a growth rate of 3.1 percent, population pressure is critical in most urban and in many rural areas of western Colombia. The country's total inhabitants are estimated at about 15 million but should reach 24 million by 1975.

Land ownership and tenure patterns are of great concern to the Colombian Government, but progress in solving these problems has been slow. Most of the more level agricultural lands are in large tracts devoted primarily to extensive cattle raising or to industrialized types of agriculture involving heavy investment. Small farmers who lack financing have been forced to live on, and cultivate, small farms on the steeper mountain slopes, following the pattern established in colonial times. The result is (a) great areas of good land supporting few people, and (b) the great mass of small farmers on uneconomic, mountainous plots.

In the past few years, land-use patterns have been changing slowly as a result of favorable prices for certain row crops and installation of irrigation facilities through the activities of the Caja Agraria and other agencies. Use of the tax technique to stimulate land-use adjustment is incorporated in recent legislation.

Favorable factors in Colombian agriculture include: (1) precipitation generally adequate, although droughts occur in some years, (2) long growing seasons so that two crops a year are common, (3) wide altitudinal and temperature ranges, from ocean level to snow-clad mountain peaks, which permit a wide range of crops, (4) plentiful labor supply.

Almost any vegetable or animal crop that is grown in the United States can be produced in Colombia although not always commercially. In addition, many crops that cannot be grown in the United States are produced in the tropical areas of Colombia.

Colombian average per capita food consumption is 2,225 calories, compared with a minimum normal of 2,500 calories. The diet of the average Colombian is generally out of balance nutritionally, particularly in milk, meat, and fats, as well as to some extent in grains.

Colombian agricultural production is just about keeping pace with the growth of population. But farming practices in many areas are still very poor; characterized by primitive equipment, low yielding crop varieties, few storage facilities, little use of fertilizer, inadequate pest control, erosion, and poor marketing and distribution. However, through the Ministry of Agriculture's excellent Division of Agricultural Investigations (in cooperation with the Rockefeller Foundation) and through AID, notable progress is being made in solving production problems. Likewise, the Coffee Federation provides technical service to the coffee farmers in various lines, including production problems and education. There are also numerous other organizations working at national or departmental levels to expand agricultural production.

While Colombia produces many kinds of agricultural products, from an international viewpoint it is a one-crop economy, as coffee produces three-quarters of its dollar income.

Various studies conducted in recent years indicate that Colombia may eventually produce sufficient agricultural products to supply the country's needs with one major exception, wheat. There is a very intense desire to attain self-sufficiency in crop production, and this is the main goal of the government's agricultural policy. However, due to population growth and increased income, the demand for food has increased and prices of many food items have risen sharply.

Export potentials within the next decade exist in (a) some but not much greater production of coffee, (b) cotton, (c) bananas, (d) tobacco, (e) sugar, and (f) livestock and meat products. These export crops (except cotton) will not compete with U. S. agricultural exports; in most cases they will complement U. S. production.

The most critical economic barrier to agricultural trade with Colombia is a shortage of dollars. Declining coffee prices in recent years have reduced foreign exchange earnings, requiring the installation of an austerity program with a wide list of prohibited imports of most industrial and agricultural commodities. As a result, trade with the U. S. and other countries has been seriously handicapped.

Colombia has just enacted an Agrarian Reform Law. It is modeled on democratic lines and represents a free society's effort to solve the acute and socially-dangerous problem of rural congestion and low income.

II. Colombian Agricultural Policy

Colombia, a primarily agricultural country, has embarked in recent years on a program of self-sufficiency both in agriculture and industry. This program has resulted in increased funds being appropriated for the promotion of both sectors of the economy but at the same time it has meant a heavy demand for imports. This in itself should not have produced any serious repercussions

but a simultaneous decline in earnings from coffee exports brought on by lower world prices has produced inflationary forces and serious balance of payments problems. In an effort to cope with this situation the Colombian Government during 1956 and 1957 adopted an austerity program which included various trade restriction measures including an extensive list of prohibited imports, plus the passing of severe credit regulations.

By mid-1960 the economic situation in Colombia had improved considerably and many of the restrictions imposed under the austerity program were removed. However, by January of 1961 the economy began to deteriorate again and severe restrictions were newly imposed. The Colombian economy continues in a similar situation to that of the 1956-1960 period.

From June 1953 to May 1957 the Colombian Government was run by Rojas Pinilla under a dictatorship. The Rojas administration was overthrown in May 1958 and the Government was taken over by a 5-man military junta until elections could be held and a new government put into power. Since August 1958 the country has been operated under a democratic government which is resulting in the adoption of agricultural policies that are more beneficial to the welfare of the country. The Colombian economy, favored by political stability, has been making steady progress and is considered one of the soundest in Latin America.

Dependence on trade in farm products. Colombia's export trade has always been dominated by products of agricultural origin and these products, mostly coffee, now make up approximately 84 percent of the total annual value of exports. In 1960, of Colombia's total exchange income of \$464.6 million, coffee accounted for 77 percent. As in the past, the United States was Colombia's best customer. Exports to the United States of \$296.9 million, was 64 percent of all exports in 1960. Coffee represented more than 3/4 of the total, which together with bananas accounted for most of the agricultural exports to the United States.

Colombia's imports of agricultural commodities, mostly wheat, malt barley, copra, vegetable oils, cacao and wool, represent only about 10.0 percent of total imports. The United States, in addition to being the largest market for Colombia's exports, is also the largest supplier of Colombian imports. In 1960 Colombia's imports from the United States of \$296.06 million was 57 percent of Colombia's total imports. U. S. agricultural exports to Colombia in 1960 mostly barley malt, wheat, flour, vegetable oils, animal fats and oils, were valued at \$24.8 million.

Although the United States continues to be Colombia's leading trading partner, trade with Western Germany in recent years has shown a remarkable advance. In 1960 it was second only to the United States, its share amounting to approximately 10.3 percent of the imports and 11.8 percent of the exports.

The United Kingdom was third in total trade in 1960 but her share has declined substantially in recent years, amounting to only 5.9 percent of Colombia's total imports.

Policy goals. Due to the changes in administration in May 1957 and again in August of 1958, the government's policies are changing rapidly. However, Colombia has a long established policy of providing encouragement to agriculture. The principal instrument in this respect has been the provision of credit through the Caja de Crédito Agrario, which in 1961 had loans outstanding totaling over a billion pesos (approximately 150 million dollars). In addition, price supports are provided for basic foodstuffs such as corn, beans, potatoes, rice and wheat. The Government also protects domestic production through the imposition of complete embargoes and high tariffs on most agricultural commodities.

To help relieve its balance of payments problem, an "austerity program" was adopted late in 1956 by the Colombian Government which contained two major objectives for agriculture: (1) to place the country on more of a self-sufficiency basis and thus reduce the need for imports, and (2) to provide an exportable surplus above domestic consumption requirements. This program is still of primary concern to the present government.

For Colombian imports a system of three import lists are maintained. These are classified as free, prior license and prohibited imports. In 1958 a dollar auction system for import payments was initiated, together with a fixed buying rate for export earnings; the free market rate is permitted for all other transactions.

For most imports now permitted, it is necessary to make prior deposits which may be as high as 130 percent of the value of the imports in an effort to discourage imports by reducing the money supply. There is a specific custom duty per gross kilo which varies according to the commodity. In addition to customs duty there is also an ad valorem tax on the C. I. F. value of the commodity.

Most agricultural products as well as many industrial goods are on the prohibited list. Fortunately, however, the law has been relaxed to the extent that essential items are imported by special decrees and approval of the Superintendencia Nacional de Importaciones. In the past approval has been granted to import wheat, wheat flour, semolina, vegetable oils, and various other agricultural items. Presently, imports of wheat flour and semolina are prohibited. Livestock and baby chicks may also be imported so long as it is approved breeding stock.

Colombia has bilateral trade agreements with Western Germany, France, Spain, Denmark, Finland, Ecuador and a number of communist countries. All of the agreements have been in effect for several years, with the exception of those with the Iron Curtain countries. The basic feature of the older agreements is, for the most part, a balance of payments arrangement between the countries. Colombia is not a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

In recent years, barter agreements have been made for cotton and coffee in exchange for automobiles, cattle and other commodities. The cotton barter has now been discontinued.

Export subsidies have never been a popular policy of the Colombian Government and although considerable aid is granted to farmers, there is actually no measure at the present which could be interpreted as an official subsidy to crops produced for the export market.

The 9 percent exchange tax is a deterrent to the exports of coffee and bananas. There is a 2 percent exchange tax on tobacco exports, but the requirement that no agricultural commodities may be exported unless the supply exceeds domestic requirements is possibly much more a deterrent to the exports of other agricultural products. There has been a significant increase in tobacco exports since 1961 and some initial export of livestock products.

Internal market and price regulations. In order to keep the cost of living from rising, controls over rent and the prices of essential commodities including foodstuffs are in effect. They are intended to keep food prices at levels which the bulk of the population can afford to pay. The controls have been somewhat effective in regard to rent but have not been too effective so far as food is concerned, except for a few items during short periods.

The Colombian Government, in an effort to stimulate production, supports the prices of wheat, corn, rice, cotton, soybeans and sesame. This program has been effective in stimulating production. An assured market at attractive prices, has maintained the production of wheat, cotton and rice. Barley prices are guaranteed by Bavaria, a local brewery industry.

Colombia is free from market regulation such as monopoly purchasing, compulsory deliveries or mixing regulations at the present time. Proposals dealing with these subjects have been made from time to time but no action on them or related ones had been taken. The situation with respect to tobacco, where the Colombiana de Tabaco purchases approximately 98 percent of the tobacco production, is the nearest thing to monopoly regulation.

The Colombian Government, in an effort to assure that prices of primary export crops such as coffee and bananas do not drop below a certain level, has a policy whereby exporters must automatically surrender a specified amount of foreign exchange to the Government for each unit of product exported.

Indirect aids to agriculture and trade. Agricultural credit supplied through the Caja de Crédito Agrario is one of the means used by the Government to encourage agricultural production. Loans are also available for agricultural purposes from commercial banks and private individuals. Interest rates vary widely ranging from a low of 6 percent for loans processed by the Caja to as high as 12 percent for private loans. Despite the various sources of agricultural credit, amounts available are generally inadequate to serve farm needs and the shortage is hindering agricultural development. Small farmers especially have difficulty getting their loans approved.

From a tax standpoint the Colombian farmer enjoys a very favorable position as income taxes are not commonly paid by farmers and land taxes, which amount to two-fifths of 1 percent of the land value, are comparatively low. The farmer is subject to a certain amount of indirect taxation but this cannot be interpreted as a burden to agriculture.

Colombia has an illiteracy rate of 57 percent. Although a compulsory school attendance law has been passed in Colombia, nearly half of its population of school age is not attending school. In the agricultural sector there are few vocational or grade schools. Agricultural colleges are located at Medellín, Palmira, Manizales, Ibagué and Tunja, and these provide good technical training but little practical experience in agriculture. Extension work is carried on by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Departamentos (States), AID and other bodies such as the Caja de Crédito Agrario.

The Autonomous Corporation of the Cauca Valley (C. V. C.), Colombia's TVA, has been given much publicity in recent years, but in 1959 actual construction work was started after several years of careful planning. As it develops, it will provide a large increase in irrigated and drained land throughout the rich Cauca Valley. Of the irrigation programs now in progress, the Saldaña and Coello river projects are the most extensive. The fundamental objective of this project is to expand the cultivation of rice and other irrigated crops. A new one now under development is in the Departamento of Atlantico. Regional authorities have also been recently established in the Bogotá Savannah and the Magdalena River valley.

The Colombian Government has the policy of promoting a climate favorable to investments in industry. This policy has not been particularly effective in attracting foreign investment in agriculture. However, foreign aid to agricul-

ture is currently being rendered by AID, FAO, and the Rockefeller and Kellogg Foundations.

The agricultural research activities supported by the above foundations and food distributions by CARE, National Catholic Welfare, and UNICEF are making distinct contributions in their respective fields. The projects in agriculture include cacao culture and production, animal husbandry, extension work, farm to market roads, water development and use, and forestry.

The investments in agriculture from private sources have been mostly in export crops such as coffee and bananas. Most foreign investors show little interest in investing in crops produced primarily for the domestic market.

III. Agrarian Reform

On December 13, 1961, the President of Colombia, Alberto Lleras Camargo, signed the agrarian reform law. This is an event of deep significance to the future of the country, socially, economically, and even politically. If the law is successfully activated, it will go a long way toward developing enthusiasm among the poor farmers of Colombia (about half of the population) in the effectiveness of a free, democratic society.

Colombia, like many of the Latin American countries, has a land tenure and distribution problem that has provoked social and political discontent. Most of the farms are small and on relatively unproductive or eroded land. On the other hand, there are a few relatively large holdings, and these are often on the best land. The following estimates best illustrate this situation: 56 percent of the farms are under 12 acres and occupy 4 percent of total farming land, while 1 percent of the farms are over 1,235 acres and occupy 30 percent of the farming land. This distribution pattern has given rise to the classical minifundio-latifundio problem, with the good land owned by the wealthy people in large holdings and the poor land owned by peasant farmers in small plots.

Against this background, and spurred by the worldwide land reform movement, the president of Colombia appointed a National Agricultural Committee on August 31, 1960, under the direction of Carlos Lleras Restrepo, the leader of the Liberal Party and one of the foremost economists of the country. On November 2, 1960 this committee, which consisted of the representatives of the leading sectors of the country, presented the Agrarian Reform Bill to the Congress. After a year of debate, the bill was passed by the Congress, and subsequently signed as law 135 of 1961 by the president.

Since the passage of the law most of the activities have centered around organizing the institutions that will administer the law. On December 28, 1961 the manager of INCORA (Instituto Colombiano de Reforma Agraria) was appointed and the membership of the Board of Directors of INCORA was announced.

On June 15, 1962, the Colombian Agricultural Institute Corporation was established. This organization is sponsored by INCORA in order to establish a center for research, teaching and extension. The corporation will function very much like a land-grant college in the United States and was the outgrowth of studies made by Michigan State University and the Kellogg Foundation.

In addition to establishing the administrative institutions, plans have been developed for several projects and one small project has already been started. On April 4, 1962, the Board of Directors of INCORA approved plans for the parcellization of 15,000 hectares around the towns of Villarica, Cunday and Icononzo in the Department of Tolima. The properties to be purchased ranged in size from 80 to 2,500 hectares. The plans also include technical help by INCORA and credit by the Caja Agraria for two years.

The most basic problem facing agrarian reform in Colombia is the need for quick action. Urgency exists not only because of the acute social situation but also because of the rapidity with which available land is being occupied. The new or little-used tropical lowlands comprise the main region readily available for resettlement. These involve the lower Magdalena Valley and the eastern plains, a total land area of about 50,000,000 acres. With the advent of modern disease control and improved crop possibilities in tropical lands, a vast spontaneous land-development movement is underway in these regions. The rate of settlement is increasing rapidly and in some sections is approaching the dimensions of a land boom. These land resources can greatly facilitate resettlement of needy small farmers if action is taken rapidly.

The following is a summary of the main points contained in the Agrarian Reform Law:

1. A Colombian Agricultural Reform Institute (INCORA) is to be established.
2. INCORA may delegate its authorities to other agencies, such as the Agricultural Credit Bank, Coffee Federation, and Tobacco Institute, which are now doing effective agrarian reform work.
3. Three types of resettlement are contemplated: colonization of public domain, parcelization of smaller tracts that INCORA acquires, consolidation of rural holdings that are below a prescribed size.
4. The basic farm size will be the "family farm unit"; i.e., a farm operatable at a reasonable income level by the farmer and his family.
5. All ownerships greater than 2,000 hectares will be separately registered. Those that are not used for any economic purpose, and have not been so used for many years, will be reinvested into the public domain, as provided in Law 200 of 1936. This provision involves the concept that lack of any demonstrative usufruct of any kind (i.e., crops, cattle, lumbering, etc.) over a prolonged period signifies that any right of private ownership has, in fact, become extinct. (This provision is not new, since it dates from 1936.)
6. Public domain can be adjudicated only to individuals (i.e., not companies) and in tracts no larger than 450 hectares.
7. Privately-owned land can be acquired by either negotiated purchase or confiscation proceedings (i.e., expropriation) but this authority is limited by the degree of land use.
8. Three classes of land use are established: (1) unused; (2) inadequately used; (3) adequately used. Expropriation of class (2), and especially class (3) land, is limited to specified needs in the public interest and is subject to judicial review. Expropriation below 100 hectares is not permitted.
9. Privately-owned land is paid for by a combination of cash and bonds as follows:
 - (1) Unused land with Class B bonds.
 - (2) Inadequately-used land in money, 20 percent down and the balance in 8 annual installments.

- (3) Adequately-used land, as in (2) but in 5 annual installments.
10. Class B bonds pay 2 percent interest and mature in 25 years. A total of 200 million pesos of these bonds will be issued.
 11. In addition, Class A bonds paying 7 percent annual interest and maturing in 15 years, will be issued up to a total of one billion pesos, to finance operations.
 12. Purchase price will be at commercial value, as determined by a board of three assessors, one appointed by INCORA, one by the owner, and one by the Colombian Geographic Institute.
 13. Farmers resettled on purchased land will pay for their property, but the price to be paid INCORA shall not exceed acquisition.
 14. INCORA will carry out other programs aimed at promoting irrigation, drainage, reforestation, cooperatives, improved cultural methods, marketing facilities, and similar useful advances.

IV. Agricultural Situation in Colombia 1960-61

Colombian agriculture in 1961 continued to make progress in increasing the production of basic commodities, but the increase has not kept up with the rise in population. Total tonnage of production increased by almost one percent over 1960 and the country's population increased about 2 1/2 percent.

Stimulated by advances in already high support prices and by strong demand, Colombia's agricultural production, which has been expanding for the last decade, is also being aided by continued flow of development plans of the Government and the main agricultural societies.

While the country has generally followed an import austerity program, some items needed for agricultural production have been allowed entry. Also, there has been further easing of credit to agricultural producers, although interest rates are rather high.

Agricultural expansion varies considerably in different parts of the country. In the highlands, around Bogotá and to the north, it has been relatively slow, and conservatism prevails. In the upper Magdalena Valley, it has been more rapid, especially due to the installation of the Saldaña and Coello irrigation projects. In the Cauca Valley, already well settled, there is much enthusiasm for newer crops, with a notable increase in cotton, beans, soybeans, and miscellaneous vegetable crops on acreage mostly diverted from pasture.

There is a land boom in the lower Magdalena Basin and the Atlantic Coast area, with great increases in cattle raising, cotton, tobacco and rice. There is growing interest in intensification of agriculture in the Llanos, but most of the development is still experimental. However, many people are establishing ranches, bringing in cattle and certain amount of farm machinery, and starting some cropping. In relation to the total area of the Llanos, however, the developments are still on a limited scale.

The most notable increases have been in cotton and rice. The expansion in cotton production in the last 10 years has been surprising and, apparently,

-7-

will continue. Production has increased from 25,000 bales in 1948 to 361,000 bales in 1961. Some cotton is now being exported (about 26,000 bales during 1960-61), mostly to Western Europe and Japan. This is a considerable amount considering Colombia exported its first cotton in 1959. During 1959-60 most of the cotton was exported with a subsidy of about 46 percent, largely paid by mark-ups on the price of bartered commodities. However, during 1960-61, Colombia was able to export cotton without a subsidy due to the devaluation of the peso and favorable world prices.

Colombian rice production in the last 10 years has more than doubled, and much of the increase has been irrigated rice. Output now equals consumption, and there is talk of exporting possible surpluses. As in the case of coffee, the best grades would be exported and the poorer grades used within the country. As yet, however, there has been no serious consideration of who would pay the export subsidy, the domestic price for rice being above world prices. The cotton subsidy procedure is setting a pattern, however, which is increasingly attractive to the rice growers.

With the exception of 1960-61, coffee production has increased continually during the past decade. Production during 1960-61 was only 7.6 million bags compared with 8.0 million in 1959-60. Production during 1961-62 is expected to reach 7.8 million bags.

The production of vegetable oils has likewise been rising rapidly, partly due to the increased cotton acreage, which has produced more cottonseed. The planting of sesame has been stimulated during the remainder of the year. Likewise, there has been greater interest in the production of soybeans, especially in the Valle del Cauca. This has resulted in a marketing problem for the cake. Lately, the government, through the Cotton Development Institute (IFA), has started a program of African oil palm production but no material results can be expected for several years yet.

There has also been much interest in expanding wheat production to reduce the need for imports; however, there has been little or no increase so far. Production has remained relatively stable, largely due to the competition between the barley and wheat interests in obtaining ever-increasing government support prices for these two commodities. Likewise, the potential wheat area is largely in the highlands near Bogotá, where much of the land still available is owned by landholders unable to convert their large dairy and cattle farms into crop production.

The long-term trends for many other crops have also mostly been upward. In many of the minor crops, production increases have been more modest, in many cases barely enough to keep up with the rising demand.

Weather conditions. Rainfall in Colombia in 1960 was relatively favorable in all parts of the country. In the north coast, which includes most of the lower Magdalena River Basin, there is a single rainy season which starts in May and ends in November. Reports from principal cities of the area (Barranquilla, Cartagena and Montería) show considerable heavier rainfall in 1960 than in prior years. For the first five months of 1961 rainfall was somewhat lighter than in the like period of 1960 in these areas, but not at all deficient.

In the northern mountain areas of the country, involving the two Departments of Santander, precipitation was somewhat deficient in 1960. The soils of this area are heavily eroded and rainfall deficiency has a sharp effect on crop production.

On the Savannah of Bogotá, precipitation in 1960 was better than in 1958 and 1959, approximately equal to the long-range average. In 1961, preliminary data so far indicate somewhat less rainfall than 1960.

In the important agricultural area of Medellín, precipitation in 1960 was average. In the first five months of 1961, the rainfall was somewhat less than the average of prior years.

The Cauca Valley had ample rainfall in 1960, about 50 percent above normal. In the first part of 1961, rainfall was considerably less than in 1960, but above the average of prior years.

Commodity Highlights

Colombia's total coffee production for 1960-61 is estimated at 7.6 million bags, with 6.8 million bags exportable. The total 1959-60 crop is now placed at 8.6 million bags, with an exportable production of 7.0 million. Coffee production since 1950 has shown an increasing trend in all Departments except Santander and Norte de Santander where a downward trend is mostly due to a shift to other crops.

The Colombian Coffee Federation is encouraging a reduction in the area in coffee by eliminating marginal producing areas. The Federation will encourage farmers to plant other crops, and will assist the growers by providing credit and some supervision. Caldas is the largest producing Department in Colombia, followed by Valle and Tolima, with Antioquia third.

Corn, the principal food crop in Colombia, is grown throughout the country, but the principal areas are in Cundinamarca, Antioquia, Boyacá, Bolívar, Valle del Cauca and Nariño. Corn production in 1961 is estimated at 733 thousand metric tons, a 15 percent decrease from 865 thousand tons produced in 1960. The decrease in corn production was due to poor growing conditions in several of the Departments, especially Boyacá, Cundinamarca and Magdalena.

For the first time in its modern history, Colombia imported significant amounts of corn. Total imports are estimated at 40 thousand metric tons. The imports were due to the sharp decrease in production combined with increased industrial consumption. Colombia does not export corn.

Rice. Colombian rice production for 1961 is forecasted at 470,000 tons of paddy rice or 5 percent above the 1960 production of 450,000 metric tons. This is the largest crop on record.

There is practically no foreign trade in rice, since imports of rice are prohibited except for seed purposes. Colombia has not exported any rice for six consecutive years.

Progress is being made in the mechanization of rice production with machines imported largely from the United States. Rice-milling techniques are improving rapidly, using English, German and U. S. equipment. Colombia is manufacturing some satisfactory rice milling equipment.

Wheat. Production in 1961 is estimated at 142,100 metric tons from 159 thousand hectares. The 1962 crop is forecasted at 155,000 metric tons which, if realized, will be the largest crop since 1958.

The most important event in wheat production has been the development of a new variety, Diacol Nariño 59, by the Division of Agricultural investigations of the Ministry of Agriculture which is mainly supported by the Rockefeller Foundation. The wheat variety is relatively early and high yielding which offers the possibility of two crops a year. In 1961, over 3 million kilograms of improved wheat seeds were distributed compared to 2 million the previous

year. Present efforts of the research program are to develop multiple-variety strains that are resistant to various types of rust with the thought of easily changing varieties as new strains of rust appear.

Imports of wheat during 1961, totalled 147,475 metric tons, a sharp increase from the 86,655 metric tons imported in 1960. Flour imports in 1961, totalled 18,680 metric tons compared with 28,192 metric tons in 1960. This decrease was due to the suspension of all flour imports during the latter part of 1961. The major portion of the wheat imported came from the United States, although 25 thousand metric tons came from Canada.

Barley. Production in 1962 is forecasted at 105,000 metric tons, slightly above the 101 thousand metric tons produced in 1961, but approximately equal to the 106 metric tons produced during 1960.

In 1961, production decreased in the major producing areas of Cundinamarca and Boyacá, due to a heavy freeze in December which affected the yield of the late crop.

Barley production has been increasing steadily for the last number of years, parallel with consumption. This increase is attributed mainly to the use of the variety Funza, which is much higher yielding than other Colombian varieties. Practically all of the barley goes into the manufacture of beer, with practically none used for animal feed or industrial purposes.

Barley imports (almost entirely malt) reached a peak in 1957 of 51 thousand metric tons in grain equivalent, as a result of rapid increases in beer consumption. Thereafter, with the establishment of higher import duties, domestic production increased rapidly. In addition, the brewing companies built their own malting plants at Tibitó, north of Bogotá. As a consequence, malt and barley imports declined sharply and were only 12 thousand metric tons in 1961.

The 1961 imports showed a sharp shift in country of origin. Former trade with Canada and the United States was completely suspended in favor of European sources, especially Czechoslovakia. This was done as part of coffee barter deals whereby Colombia imported malt for coffee sales to "new markets" rather than for dollars. Due to a poor secondary crop at the end of 1961, a slight increase in imports is expected during 1962, possibly reaching 25 thousand metric tons.

Pulses. The production of beans in 1961 is estimated at 44,000 metric tons, 11 percent over 1960, but 28 percent below the 1955-59 average. Commercial production is largely in the hands of the Japanese Agricultural Society in the Valle del Cauca. This organization produces two crops each year. The principal varieties are a Colombian hybrid (Sangre-toro) and Algarroba.

Production of peas and other pulses -- including black-eyed peas, lentils, and the local horse-bean -- is estimated at 51,900 metric tons for 1961 compared with 62,700 in 1960.

Fruits. Colombian banana exports have remained fairly constant since 1951-55, when they reached the prewar level. Exports dropped to an average of 3.0 million stems per year during 1945-49 period, but this was due to the disruption of trade during and after the war. Since 1955, exports have remained between 8 and 10 million stems per year.

Colombian banana production is concentrated on the northcentral coastal lowlands, around Barranquilla and Santa Marta. Practically all of the 10,036,000 stems (50 lb. basis) exported during 1961 went to Western Europe.

West Germany usually takes about two-thirds of Colombia's bananas. Panama disease has not infested the banana lands of Colombia; thus, the Gros Michel variety is still grown.

Production of miscellaneous fruits is about 440,000 metric tons per year from about 371 thousand acres. These fruits include citrus, pineapple, mangoes, plums, pears, grapes, apples, guayaba, papaya and curuba. Quality of these fruits varies according to the area of production. The tropical fruits are of very good quality, but the temperate zone fruits, such as apples and pears are poor. There are no imports or exports of these commodities, except for local border trading.

Cotton. The cotton industry of Colombia continues to be one of the brightest spots in the economy. Production of lint cotton during 1961-62 reached a new high 78,456 metric tons, the largest crop ever harvested in Colombia. With the outlook for continued favorable prices, production during 1962-63 is expected to reach 90,000 metric tons. Production during 1959-60 totalled 66,300 metric tons.

Colombia has almost over-night gone from an importer of cotton to an exporter. Exports of lint cotton during 1960-61 totalled over 25 thousand metric tons compared with 6,500 metric tons exported during 1959-60. Imports of cotton continue to be prohibited, except for a small amount of long-fiber cotton imported from Peru.

Fats and oils. The vegetable oil industry is one of the fastest growing agricultural processing operations in Colombia. Colombia's total production of edible oil during 1961 broke another record, reaching an estimated 48,060 metric tons. This was an increase of 15 percent over 1960. Production during 1962 is expected to reach 57,500 metric tons.

The expanding cotton industry is providing more and more cottonseed for crushing. Production of cottonseed reached 127,000 metric tons during 1961, an increase of 20 percent over 1960.

Production of other edible oils also increased but at a slower rate than cottonseed oil. Sesame production during 1961 totalled 22,800 and soybean production 19,500 metric tons, an increase of 12 percent and 2 percent respectively over 1960. Sesame is grown in rotation with cotton and continues to be grown by small producers due to the difficulties in harvesting the dehiscent varieties used. The larger producers prefer to rotate with crops such as rice and corn that are more adaptable to mechanization. Soybeans are concentrated around the township of Buga, Valle del Cauca, where the only two buyers of soybeans in Colombia are located.

The Cotton Institute is responsible for the development programs for African palm and peanuts. The acreage planted to African palm during 1961, was 1,000 hectares lower than the 2,500 hectares IFA hoped would be planted. Lack of finances was the main reason for this slow rate of growth. Most of the 1,500 hectares planted to African palm in Colombia are not yet in production. The Sevilla Fruit Company established a 200 hectare plant several years ago which is now in production and averages only 200 metric tons of oil per year. There are several problems that will have to be solved before there is any significant expansion in peanut production.

Imports of edible oils were significantly lower during 1961. Edible oil imports totalled about 21,000 metric tons during 1961 compared with 55,000 metric tons during 1960. The reason for this decrease was the large quantity of stocks available at the beginning of 1961. Imported copra continued to be Colombia's main source of vegetable oil during 1961. Copra imports during 1961

totalled 30,000 metric tons, a decrease of 15 percent from 1960. Imports during 1962 are expected to decrease further as a result of the increase in domestic oils and the government decree which requires successive reductions in copra imported, 10 percent per year, in order to stimulate self-sufficiency programs. Domestic production of copra remained constant at 1,500 metric tons for the past two years.

Tallow. Production of tallow (inedible and rendered) during 1961, is estimated at 28,944 metric tons, an increase of 3 percent over 1960. This increase is attributed to the larger number of cattle slaughtered in 1961.

Domestic tallow production is supplemented by fairly large imports of inedible tallow mainly from the United States. Imports of inedible tallow during 1960 were 10,234,000 kilograms of which 10,108,000 kilograms were melted tallow. Imports during 1961, totalled 12,109,000 kilograms. Almost all of the tallow is used in the production of soap.

Vegetables. Starchy vegetables are basic foods consumed in larger quantities in Colombia than any other food items except corn and rice. These include potatoes, yucca and plantains. The production of potatoes for 1961 is estimated at 544,020 metric tons from 43,023 hectares. Production during 1962 is expected to reach 800,000 metric tons. This production will result in a large surplus which presently has the growers worried.

Yucca. Production for 1961 is estimated at 735,000 metric tons from 130,000 hectares compared with 680,000 metric tons in 1959. Most of the yucca is used for human consumption.

The production of plantains during 1961 is estimated at 1,300,000 metric tons. This was an increase of 20,000 metric tons over 1960.

Sugar. Production of centrifugal sugar in Colombia during 1961-62 is estimated at 329,520 metric tons. Up to 1960, Colombia was a net importer of sugar but in 1961, following its entry into the international sugar agreement and the allocation of a special U. S. quota, Colombia became an exporter of this commodity. Exports are placed at 64,529 during 1961-62. This is a considerable increase considering that Colombia had in 1960 its first exportable surplus in six years.

With limitation on the possibilities for a larger U. S. export market, Colombia is seeking other means of exporting sugar cane products, principally invert molasses. The prospects of increasing production are bright, since the Cauca Valley has excellent growing conditions. If present negotiations and installation of bulkhandling facilities are completed, Colombia will probably export some amount of invert molasses in 1962.

Panela. (a brown sugar cake) Is more important than sugar in the local diet, particularly in the lower classes. There are no accurate figures available on production of panela. Estimates of panela production vary from 500 thousand metric tons to over a million.

Tobacco. Tobacco production in Colombia for 1962 is estimated at 30,558 metric tons. The predicted increase in production during 1962, is based on the outlook for increased area in the Departments of Magdalena, Bolívar and Córdoba that produce tobacco mainly for export. Growers in these areas are optimistic about increased export of leaf-tobacco to the United States, as a result of the embargo of Cuban exports to the United States which has now become Colombia's largest tobacco export market. Total export of tobacco in 1962 is estimated at 10,000 metric tons compared with 8,692 metric tons in 1961. Colombia also imports tobacco, mainly in the form of American cigarettes. Imports in 1962 are estimated at the equivalent of 450 metric tons compared with 317 metric tons in 1961. Most of these imports are under Public Law 480, with the tobacco being paid for in pesos and the manufacturing of the tobacco into cigarettes being paid for by Colombia in pesos.

Meat. During 1962, Colombia's consumption of beef and veal is expected to be around 730 million pounds, or 10 percent higher than in 1961. There has been a steady increase in slaughter of cattle, including cows and heifers, which has caused deep concern in the Agricultural Society and the livestock associations. There have been several corrective proposals, including limiting the slaughter of female animals, and a program so that surplus cows and heifers on certain farms could be purchased by the government for resale to other farms. However, no definite program has yet materialized. The consumption of pork, lamb and mutton, and goat meat in 1960 is estimated to be approximately 129 million pounds.

The livestock industry is important in Colombia and promises to become more so. The Departments of Bolívar, Magdalena, Antioquia and Córdoba have most of the cattle, accounting for 45 percent of the country's total. Córdoba and Magdalena are the principal hog producers.

Food consumption. In recent years Colombia has hardly been able to sustain the level of consumption due to the rapidly expanding population. Estimated caloric intake per capita in 1958 was just over 2,400 calories per day, or slightly lower than in 1955. Complete data are not available for making more current food intake estimates but indications are that the 1959 caloric consumption was probably at a slightly higher level than in 1958.

V. Market development and other activities of the Agricultural Attaché Office

Agricultural Attachés, under various titles, have been a part of the foreign effort of the United States Government since 1919. Today they are stationed in 55 countries. Their duties vary to some degree, depending upon the country, but they have the common job of representing the United States farmer abroad. In Colombia, the activities of the Agricultural Attaché center around three basic objectives:

1. To assist Colombia in obtaining the food and fiber that it needs to supplement domestic agricultural production.
2. To enlarge and strengthen the market for agricultural products -- a program which is beneficial both to Colombian and United States agriculture.
3. To assist in carrying out the general responsibilities of the United States Department of Agriculture in the foreign field.

During the past two decades Colombian agricultural production has advanced nearly 81 percent; however, per capita output has risen by only 19 percent. Despite the considerable progress that Colombian agriculture has made, there is still a serious shortage in production of a few food commodities. The Ministry of Agriculture estimated that agricultural production must be increased by 25 percent in the next 10 years just to keep up with population. The high birth rate and rising living standards have imposed terrific pressures on the agricultural sector during this period and despite the efforts of Government officials, trade groups, foreign assistance, and the Colombian farmer, this sector has not progressed as fast as the rest of the economy.

Supplement food supply. The diet of the average Colombian includes about 2,225 calories and lacks many of the protective foods even though a variety of agricultural products are imported annually. For example, in 1961, 174,440 metric tons of wheat and flour equivalent were imported, 21,170 tons of fats, oils and oilseeds, 8,451 tons of cacao, 8 thousand tons of dairy products, 315 tons of

tobacco (cigarettes) and 11 thousand tons of tallow. The United States was the main supplier of the wheat and flour, tobacco, dairy products and tallow.

The United States, aware of the country's difficulties, is attempting to assist Colombian agricultural development in a variety of ways as part of the Alliance-for-Progress. The Point IV, or AID program, has been in operation in this country for a number of years. There are also a number of private U. S. institutions which are providing agricultural assistance such as the Rockefeller, Ford and Kellogg Foundations. Other forms of assistance include loans from the Export-Import Bank, the World Bank, the Interamerican Bank, and large sums of private U. S. capital. The FAO is also giving very important technical assistance.

In addition to the agricultural development programs the United States is also assisting Colombia to meet the deficit in agricultural production on a current basis, under the Food-for-Peace program. The principal instrument in this respect has been Public Law 480. This law is a direct outgrowth of the surplus food production situation that has developed in the United States since World War II. During the war, there was an enormous demand for American farm products to feed hungry people in Europe and Asia. The American farmers were called upon to meet this challenge and United States agricultural production rose sharply as a result. At the end of hostilities, the need for large U. S. food supplies did not stop. It was only as the world recovered from the World War II and the Korean War that surpluses began to accumulate in the United States.

In order to provide a means whereby the United States could share its surplus food and fibers with other countries that were short of dollars, and yet avoid disruption of normal trade channels, the Congress created Public Law 480 in 1954 and Food-for-Peace in 1961.

This law has three important parts or titles.

The greatest portion of the food assistance program of Public Law 480 has been under Title I. In brief, this portion of the law provides for the sale of surplus U. S. agricultural products for local currency. These local currencies must remain in the purchasing country and can be used for direct expenditures by the U. S. A., or as a long-term, low interest-rate loans to that country for economic development.

Thus far Colombia has had five Public Law 480 agreements with the United States. In dollars these agreements have been as follows: 1955, \$5.3 million; in 1956, \$11.6 million; 1957, \$20.4 million; 1958, \$6.5 million; and 1959, \$31.6 million. The P. L. 480 programs have been of great value in Colombia's efforts to obtain needed food and fiber without spending foreign exchange. For example, the total of the wheat in these agreements is twice Colombia's annual production; and the total of the cotton about equal to one year's production. Other commodities included are vegetable oils (equal to about one year's domestic production), tobacco in the form of cigarettes, and dairy products.

The agreements have also resulted in an accumulation of pesos which can be used for the following constructive purposes:

- a) To promote the markets for United States agricultural products on a mutually beneficial basis.
- b) To purchase strategic and critical materials for the United States.
- c) To procure military equipment, materials, facilities and services for the common defense (not included in the Colombian agreements).

- d) For financing the purchase of goods or services for other friendly countries (not included in the Colombian agreements).
- e) For promoting balanced economic development and trade among nations through loans operated by the Export-Import Bank in Washington.
- f) To pay U. S. obligations abroad.
- g) Loans to Colombia. This has accounted for the largest part of the funds accumulated under Title I sales agreement. The program is administered by AID (Point IV) on behalf of the Ambassador.
- h) For the financing of international educational exchange activities.
- i) For financing the translation, publication, and distribution of books and periodicals abroad.
- j) For providing assistance to activities and projects authorized by section 203 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, including aid to schools, libraries and other cultural organizations founded and sponsored by American citizens in the country having a P. L. 480 program such as Colombia.
- k) In 1958 Congress added a new provision to Public Law 480 which permits accumulated funds to be used for research beneficial to United States agriculture. Colombia has participated strongly in this portion of the act, with research contracts totalling the equivalent of 900 thousand dollars.
- l) For constructing U. S. Embassy buildings, etc.
- m) For trade-fair participation.
- n) For acquiring and analyzing technical books.
- o) For assistance to American schools.
- p) For sponsoring American studies abroad.

Title II of Public Law 480 provides for direct emergency relief in times of disaster. This program has not been necessary in Colombia.

The donations are made by the United States Department of Agriculture under the general supervision of AID (Point IV) as a means of supporting the relief programs of non-profit volunteer agencies. In Colombia these groups include CARE, CARITAS (National Catholic Welfare Conference) and UNICEF (United Nations Children's Emergency Fund) They work under the coordination of the Ministry of Health. From 1955 through 1961 United States Department of Agriculture donations through these agencies have totalled 180,000,000 pounds of food, worth 26 million dollars. Items include dry milk, butter, cheese, rice, cornmeal, wheat flour and bulgur.

Title III also provides for barter of United States agricultural products for strategic and non-strategic commodities. By the end of 1961, Colombia had received 10 million dollars worth of agricultural products through this program, principally wheat under multilateral barter.

Market Development Activities. Under this program, the Foreign Agricultural

Service seeks to develop or improve the markets for United States agricultural commodities on a mutually benefiting basis. This activity has been greatly augmented in recent years through the use of pesos available from P.L. 480 sales. In Colombia, there are a number of projects in operation which were started after a thorough study of the food and agriculture needs of the country.

1. A wheat project conducted by the Great Plains Wheat, Inc., in cooperation with the Colombian bakers, millers, pasta manufacturers, producers, and the Colombian Institute of Nutrition. This project is designed to raise consumption levels by promoting better nutrition. It has numerous ramifications, including regular radio and TV programs, a daily recipe column edited by "Ana Quintero", a trade personality similar to Betty Crocker in the United States; food demonstrations; nutrition and cooking publications; and most recently, a baker's training school within the National Apprenticeship Training Service (SENA).
2. A tallow project conducted by the National Renderers Association of the United States and the Colombian Soap Manufacturers Association. This is also a large program aimed at public impact to promote personal cleanliness and hygiene. The effort is centered around a comic-strip character "Burbujitas" (Little Bubbles) and involves newspapers, radio, TV, movies, leaflets, and posters. The Ministries of Health and Education are giving strong support to this program.
3. A soybean project conducted by the Soybean Council of America, aimed at promoting the better utilization of vegetable oils and proteins. This project cooperates with numerous Colombian organizations and firms concerned with these products, including the poultry association, vegetable shortening manufacturers, the Colombian Armed Forces, and others that promote nutrition.
4. A feed-grain project conducted by the U. S. Feed Grains Council has been newly established. Plans call for cooperation with the Colombian Feed Manufacturers Association in educational work on more efficient animal feeding.
5. A cotton market-research project has been recently completed, involving the Cotton Council International, the Colombian Cotton Development Institute (IFA), and the Colombian Cotton Growers Federation.

In addition to these five projects that operate through offices established in Bogotá, various other market-development activities of a discontinuing nature are carried on. The largest one has to do with promoting the use of improved livestock, an important necessity for the Colombian cattle industry. Among the activities are the participation of U.S. judges at the principal cattle shows, judging schools, type classification, and publication of news releases on the performance of high-quality breeding stock.

U. S. Agricultural Foreign Responsibilities

The Attache's office has other duties aside from that of market development and the Food-for-Peace program. The importance of these other duties are more fully understood when it is realized that the United States is the world's leading exporter of agricultural products and is second only to the United Kingdom in agricultural imports. U. S. consumers are completely dependent on imports for their daily supplies of coffee, cocoa, tropical fruits and spices. For example, in 1961 the United States imported from Colombia \$ 215 million worth of coffee and \$ 5.0 million of sugar. As consumers, the United States is vitally concerned with the price, quality, and flow of these agricultural commodities bought in Colombia and in other countries.

With this great stake in agricultural exports and imports, it is highly important that the United States keep currently informed about the significant changes in either consumption or production which occur throughout the world. The Attachés must not only keep the United States informed on these developments, but many other countries depend upon the United States for information about crop prospects and trade information. Today the United States, from materials submitted by the Attachés, maintains the most complete global agricultural reporting network to be found anywhere in the world. For example, the United States Department of Agriculture coffee statistics are considered as the most reliable available in the world today and are constantly used in international negotiations on this commodity.

An additional duty of the Attaché, authorized by law, is to review U. S. programs for technical assistance in the interest of United States agriculture.

Colombia: Production trends of selected crops, 1948
to 1962

Year :	Cotton <u>1/</u> :	Rice :	Coffee <u>2/</u> :	Wheat :	Oils from domestically produced oilseeds <u>6/</u>
	<u>1,000</u> <u>bales <u>3/</u></u>	<u>Million</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bags <u>4/</u></u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bushels</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>short tons</u>
1948	25	397.0	5,780	4,336	--
1949	28	456.4	6,140	4,703	--
1950	40	531.3	5,740	3,748	--
1951	34	571.0	5,042	4,777	8
1952	47	584.2	6,711	5,144	9
1953	78	600.0	6,405	5,144	12
1954	92	650.0	7,088	5,365	15
1955	122	701.0	6,405	5,511	12
1956	105	745.0	6,800	5,144	16
1957	103	804.6	6,500	4,409	18
1958	106	859.8	7,800	5,144	18
1959	252	914.9	7,700	5,144	28
1960	276	991.80	8,000	5,327	32
1961	307	897.03	7,684	5,221	38
1962 <u>5/</u>	360	991.80	7,800	5,695	49

- 1/ Crop year ending July 31 of year shown.
2/ Crop year ending September 30 of year shown.
3/ 480 pounds.
4/ 132.276 pounds.
5/ Preliminary.
6/ Not including lard.

Colombia: Foreign trade

Total imports						
Year	Gross weight	Index 1948=100	Value CIF	Index 1948=100	Value CIF	Index 1948=100
	Metric tons		1,000 pesos		1,000 U.S.\$	
1948	836,733	100	589,079	100	323,670	100
1949	716,269	86	515,921	88	264,575	82
1950	239,608	112	711,112	121	364,673	113
1951	1,062,664	127	988,840	168	419,000	129
1952	1,068,622	128	1,038,407	176	415,363	128
1953	1,515,252	181	1,366,808	232	546,723	169
1954	1,892,954	226	1,679,448	285	671,779	208
1955	1,714,786	205	1,673,227	284	669,291	207
1956	1,727,846	206	1,642,982	279	657,183	203
1957	1,469,851	176	1,956,652	332	482,575	149
1958	1,033,337	123	2,543,543	432	399,932	124
1959	991,614	119	2,659,752	452	415,588	128
1960	1,209,535	145	3,420,214	581	518,585	160
1961 <u>1/</u>	1,441,026	172	3,732,778	634	557,129	172

Source: National Statistics Office.

Total exports						
Year	Gross weight	Index 1948=100	Value CIF	Index 1948=100	Value CIF	Index 1948=100
	Metric tons		1,000 pesos		1,000 U.S.\$	
1948	3,098,468	100	504,930	100	277,434	100
1949	3,885,359	125	625,912	124	320,981	116
1950	4,508,892	146	771,286	153	395,583	143
1951	5,139,464	166	1,093,382	217	463,297	167
1952	4,985,719	161	1,183,130	235	473,252	171
1953	5,292,278	171	1,490,329	295	596,132	215
1954	4,980,553	161	1,642,843	326	657,137	237
1955	4,500,854	145	1,459,741	289	583,896	210
1956	5,025,713	162	1,342,523	266	537,009	194
1957	4,915,136	159	1,989,448	394	511,108	184
1958	4,770,441	154	2,790,876	553	460,715	166
1959	5,538,642	179	2,885,327	571	473,004	170
1960	5,805,435	187	2,969,749	588	464,578	167
1961 <u>1/</u>	5,254,537	170	2,846,196	564	434,463	157

1/ Preliminary
Source: National Statistics Office.

Colombias Exports of agricultural products to the United States,
1953 - 1960 1/

Million dollars

Commodity	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Coffee, raw	414.49	461.86	408.39	372.57	325.80	290.96	291.87	244.47
Bananas	5.99	4.75	5.38	2.51	1.83	1.03	1.40	.34
Other agricultural products	0.91	0.43	0.29	0.57	0.50	0.25	0.50	.36
Total agricultural products	421.39	467.14	412.06	375.65	328.13	292.24	293.77	245.17
Total exports to the United States	465.40	506.40	442.10	409.13	367.19	331.60	339.79	299.49
Percent agriculture	90%	92%	93%	92%	89%	88%	87%	82%

1/ Data in this table are U. S. statistics which differ slightly for some items from data prepared by the National Statistics Office in Bogotá and shown elsewhere in this report.

Colombia: Agricultural imports from the United States, 1953-60 ^{1/}

Million dollars

Commodity	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Cattle	1.09	3.69	3.88	0.58	0.03	0.03	0.27	0.13
Lard	0.08	0.44	0.46	0.14	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tallow, inedible	1.29	1.03	1.60	0.67	1.47	1.37	1.82	1.80
Other animal fats and oils	0.59	0.67	0.53	0.70	0.50	0.11	0.18	0.11
Cotton, unmanufactured	1.74	1.52	1.88	6.68	10.22	6.53	1.18	0.00
Barley, malt	2.28	2.41	1.89	2.65	2.94	2.67	2.86	0.54
Wheat, grain	0.12	1.01	3.03	6.38	6.67	4.75	5.05	6.56
Wheat flour	1.49	0.68	0.33	0.21	0.65	0.90	2.24	2.33
Oatmeal, groats, etc.	1.06	1.47	0.44	0.36	0.04	0.08	0.00	0.18
Rice, milled	0.00	3.56	0.20	2/	2/	2/	0.04	0.00
Other grains and preparations	0.22	0.61	0.48	0.32	0.30	0.27	0.10	0.07
Cottonseed	0.23	0.16	0.24	0.00	0.15	0.05	0.03	0.06
Hops	0.95	0.92	0.64	0.90	0.55	0.99	1.33	1.85
Meats and products	0.20	1.37	0.70	2/	0.09	2/	0.00	0.00
Cottonseed oil, refined	0.30	2/	1.30	1.50	3.64	2/	0.51	0.12
Coconut oil, crude	0.44	0.27	0.07	0.14	0.08	0.06	0.00	0.00
Other vegetable oils and fats.	1.37	0.85	0.63	0.60	0.48	0.30	4.48	5.95
Baby chicks	0.13	0.26	0.29	0.19	2/	0.00	0.00	0.16
Dairy products	0.61	1.88	1.91	1.37	0.61	0.50	0.18	0.20
Seeds, except oilseeds	0.12	0.11	0.18	0.26	0.14	0.17	0.00	0.00
Vegetables and preparations	0.20	1.55	0.67	0.35	0.30	0.12	0.10	0.14
Eggs in the shell	2/	0.89	1.31	0.26	0.00	insig.	0.00	0.00
Hides and skins	0.00	2.51	0.77	0.41	0.07	0.01	0.21	0.00
Fruits and preparations	0.29	0.76	0.57	0.59	0.17	0.10	0.17	0.09
Other agricultural products	1.09	1.93	3.29	4.05	4.18	6.56	2.85	4.47
Total agricultural products	15.89	30.55	27.29	29.31	33.58	25.57	23.60	24.76
Total U. S. imports	292.00	340.40	328.50	312.46	287.71	237.59	204.16	243.75
Percent agriculture	6%	9%	8%	9%	12%	11%	12%	11%

^{1/} Data in this table are U. S. statistics which differ slightly for some items from data prepared by the National Statistics Office in Bogotá as shown elsewhere in this report.

^{2/} Less than \$0.05 million.

Colombia: Coffee exports, 1950 - 61

Metric tons

Year	Country of destination						Total
	United States	Netherlands	Germany	Belgium	Canada	Others	
1950	243,586	1,356	8,824	1,843	7,160	6,065	268,834
1951	258,661	61	15,895	1,623	6,716	6,955	287,911
1952	267,154	2,698	11,242	2,348	9,722	8,759	301,923
1953	345,769	5,824	19,549	4,601	11,759	12,438	397,940
1954	297,662	6,623	18,134	5,311	6,558	12,941	345,229
1955	288,026	4,765	25,148	4,651	5,320	24,124	352,034
1956	255,289	3,135	15,533	2,325	9,083	18,796	304,161
1957	241,922	3,527	16,828	3,070	6,132	17,933	289,412
1958	255,348	6,348	31,180	4,169	4,312	25,023	326,380
1959	291,954	9,989	37,401	5,682	8,225	31,552	384,803
1960	260,964	9,142	35,746	3,700	6,538	40,181	356,271
1961	236,988	3,993	40,333	3,005	6,988	47,694	339,051

Source: National Statistics Office.

Colombia: Banana exports

Metric tons

Year	Country of destination			Total
	United States	Germany	Others	
1950	112,759	30,723	329	143,811
1951	128,284	24,737	1,451	154,472
1952	107,576	39,314	5,695	152,585
1953	145,116	14,038	37,066	196,220
1954	117,084	52,407	26,215	195,706
1955	78,970	78,023	52,628	209,621
1956	54,419	88,507	72,953	215,879
1957	20,882	93,994	69,192	184,068
1958	22,012	103,024	49,072	174,108
1959	24,049	137,663	57,393	219,105
1960	5,046	137,420	48,248	190,714
1961	3,476	140,015	60,718	204,209

Colombia: Leaf tobacco exports

Metric tons

Year	Country of destination					Total
	United States	West Germany	France	Netherlands	Others	
1950	0	3,244	0	209	168	3,621
1951	75	2,866	299	225	675	4,140
1952	4	2,506	534	58	70	3,172
1953	0	3,189	894	327	616	5,026
1954	0	2,821	956	318	1,072	5,167
1955	1/	2,594	1,085	136	657	4,472
1956	0	3,181	49	220	1,734	5,184
1957	0	3,845	588	267	1,044	5,744
1958	0	2,430	530	359	1,199	4,518
1959	6	3,227	559	422	787	5,001
1960	694	3,086	718	487	1,271	6,256
1961	2,390	2,140	847	286	3,050	8,713

1/ Less than one metric ton.

Source: National Statistics Office.

Colombia: Sugar exports

Metric tons

Year	Country of destination				
	United States	Chile	West Germany	Others	Total
1950	59	0	5,509	0	20,727
1951	10	0	16,000	2,227	18,237
1952	0	0	3,250	16	3,266
1953	0	0	0	59	59
1954	0	0	0	32	32
1955	2,200	0	0	25,286	27,486
1956	0	0	1,000	52,748	53,748
1957	0	0	0	652	652
1958	0	0	0	0	0
1959	0	0	0	0	0
1960	118	0	0	0	118
1961	42,924	3,487	0	0	46,411

Source: National Statistics Office.

Colombia: Cotton exports

Metric tons

Year	Country of destination				Total
	West Germany	United Kingdom	Netherlands	Others	
1950	0	0	0	0	0
1951	0	0	0	0	0
1952	0	0	0	0	0
1953	0	0	0	0	0
1954	0	0	0	0	0
1955	0	0	0	0	0
1956	97	0	0	0	97
1957	0	0	0	0	0
1958	0	0	0	0	0
1959	0	0	0	0	0
1960	6,419	3,625	1,109	12,951	24,104
1961	2,506	8,307	2,690	4,762	18,265

Source: National Statistics Office.

Colombia: Wheat imports

Metric tons

Year	Country of origin					
	United States Commercial : PL 480		Canada	Ecuador	Other	Total
1950	511	0	48,606	24	0	49,138
1951	23,898	0	23,249	15	0	47,162
1952	23,904	0	8,114	962	0	32,980
1953	1,842	0	16,819	4,004	0	22,665
1954	12,576	0	40,329	0	0	52,904
1955	15,383	22,242	14,951	0	0	52,576
1956	33,914	56,260	0	0	0	90,174
1957	48,464	55,784 1/	0	0	1	104,249
1958	53,056	19,486 1/	4,999	0	8,690	86,231
1959	0	72,877 1/	22,000	0	0	94,877
1960	44,384	41,766	0	0	0	86,150
1961 2/	48,013	79,561	19,901	0	0	147,475

Colombia: Wheat flour imports

Metric tons

Year	Country of origin				
	United States Commercial : PL 480		Canada	United Kingdom	Other Total
1950	5,352	0	8,552	0	2 13,906
1951	7,025	0	1,620	52	0 8,697
1952	10,072	0	1,109	12	12 11,205
1953	11,295	0	6,274	45	14 17,628
1954	5,957	0	7,649	0	25 13,631
1955	3,865	0	3,814	0	0 7,629
1956	1,730	0	70	0	4 1,804
1957	1,320	5,386	36	0	0 6,742
1958	4,136	5,905	2,824	0	0 12,865
1959	0	9,500	1,000	0	0 10,500
1960	710	7,258	1,547	0	0 9,514
1961 2/	1,504	4,139	0	0	0 5,643

1/ 61 percent sold for pesos and 39 percent for dollars.
 2/ Preliminary

Colombia: Semolina and granular flour imports

Metric tons

Year	Country of origin					
	<u>United States</u>		Canada	Germany	Other	Total
	Commercial	PL 480				
1950	2,764	0	1,133	65	<u>1/</u>	3,962
1951	1,974	0	2,454	0	<u>1/</u>	4,428
1952	2,391	0	3,687	0	<u>1/</u>	6,078
1953	1,616	0	6,072	0	0	7,688
1954	993	0	10,214	27	0	11,234
1955	1,113	0	8,848	0	<u>1/</u>	9,961
1956	2,322	0	7,645	68	<u>1/</u>	10,035
1957	1,910	0	3,351	0	0	5,261
1958	3,583	0	756	0	0	4,339
1959	498	0	0	0	0	498
1960	10,669	8,009	0	0	0	18,678
1961 <u>2/</u>	1,831	10,637	569	0	0	13,037

Colombia: Cotton imports

Metric tons

Year	Country of origin						
	<u>United States</u>		Peru	Egypt	Mexico	Other	Total
	Commercial	PL 480					
1950	15,234	0	3,380	0	1,086	1,785	21,485
1951	12,137	0	89	<u>1/</u>	321	1,302	13,849
1952	12,770	0	4,764	<u>1/</u>	105	596	18,235
1953	2,334	0	10,479	0	1,788	507	15,108
1954	2,193	0	2,327	20	580	599	5,719
1955	142	1,840	203	20	200	1	2,406
1956	851	7,740	3,796	20	0	0	12,407
1957	11,164	3,060	359	155	0	0	14,738
1958	5,285	4,187	1,391	0	0	0	10,863
1959	2,946	0	1,404	52	912	868	6,182
1960	1	0	716	0	0	0	717
1961 <u>2/</u>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

1/ Less than one metric ton.2/ Preliminary

Colombia: Barley imports

Metric tons

Year	Country of origin				
	United States	Ecuador	Canada	Other	Total
1950	2	0	0	0	2
1951	3,992	5	0	1/	3,997
1952	2,498	5,094	0	0	7,592
1953	1/	5,105	0	0	5,105
1954	9	678	0	0	687
1955	1/	0	17	0	17
1956	0	0	0	0	0
1957	0	0	0	0	0
1958	4,773	0	0	0	4,773
1959	4,004	0	0	0	4,004
1960	0	0	0	0	0
1961 2/	42	0	0	0	42

Colombia: Cigarette imports

Metric tons

Year	Country of origin		Total
	United States	Other	
1950	266.8	0.1	266.9
1951	187.1	1.4	188.5
1952	246.3	0.3	246.6
1953	334.6	0.5	335.1
1954	508.1	0.8	508.9
1955	198	1/	198
1956	274	0.5	275
1957	155	1/	155
1958	374 3/	3.0	377
1959	272	1.0	273
1960	305	2	307
1961 2/	336	2	338

1/ Less than one metric ton.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ 314 metric tons of cigarettes imported under P. L. 480 in 1958.

Colombia: Cacao imports

Metric tons

Year	Country of origin				
	Ecuador	Brazil	Costa Rica	Other	Total
1950	3,390	1,135	945	2,644	8,114
1951	3,574	0	887	2,742	7,203
1952	5,712	0	1,400	944	8,056
1953	4,489	343	1,531	1,888	8,251
1954	4,655	313	1,770	829	7,567
1955	6,702	146	2,172	1,512	10,532
1956	6,816	356	572	1,995	9,739
1957	7,390	213	1,745	1,663	11,011
1958	4,057	88	1,584	262	5,991
1959	5,674	0	1,317	37	7,028
1960	2,253	0	1,376	0	3,629
1961	5,936	0	2,367	148	8,451

Colombia: Barley malt imports

Metric tons

Year	Country of origin					Total
	United States	Canada	Belgium and Luxemburg	Czechoslovakia	Other	
1950	8,771	1,058	0	0	0	9,830
1951	16,848	3,048	0	0	662	20,558
1952	12,106	2,033	0	400	1,097	15,636
1953	11,712	4,578	500	1,592	348	18,731
1954	18,467	7,696	1,297	3,614	1,294	32,368
1955	12,373	7,032	2,035	3,199	599	25,238
1956	21,220	6,008	3,340	0	247	30,815
1957	22,564	9,655	1,555	1,000	1,198	35,972
1958	16,610	6,483	1,335	1,048	1,825	27,301
1959	22,233	6,344	1,498	1,429	39	31,543
1960	3,965	1,850	1,991	1,130	0	8,936
1961 <u>1/</u>	0	0	0	2,807	3,047	5,854

1/ Preliminary

Colombia: Fats and oils imports 1/
Metric tons

Year	I T E M S				
	Raw tallow	Melted tallow	Copra	Lard	Edible oils
1950	29	4,299	19,055	235	3,200
1951	795	941	32,983	1,501	3,600
1952	2,175	3,480	29,782	3,578	8,600
1953	1,079	6,669	19,361	1,079	18,000
1954	755	4,770	35,141	1,015	18,400
1955	1,302	5,773	68,586	1,258	9,500
1956	491	2,844	80,505	771	5,038
1957	769	4,770	64,223	417	7,738
1958	1,886	4,552	59,578	7	6,100
1959	51	8,765	28,346	5	13,000
1960	0	10,233	35,274	29	21,169
1961	0	11,171	29,970	70	900

1/ The United States supplied the following quantities of fats and oils under P. L. 480: 1955, 295 metric tons; 1956, 357 metric tons; 1957, 4,646 metric tons; 1958, 93 metric tons; 1959, 8,687 metric tons and 1960, 13,908 metric tons.

Source: National Statistics Office.

Colombia : Estimated food intake, 1955 and 1958

Commodity	Calories per day per person	
	1955	1958
Cereals	792	818
Pulses	33	47
Other vegetables	283	216
Fruits	210	196
Cacao	20	25
Sugar and panela	573	506
Fats and oils	131	148
Meat	163	180
Milk	226	249
Eggs	20	21
Fish	10	10
Total	2,461	2,416

PUBLIC LAW 480 AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND

COLOMBIA

FISCAL YEAR 1955 AGREEMENT

Commodity	Quantity	Export value
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>U. S. Dollars</u>
Wheat	20,000	1,600,000
Cotton	1,996	1,600,000
Edible oils	2,950	1,000,000
Dairy products	500	700,000
Ocean transportation	-	400,000
Total		5,300,000

FISCAL YEAR 1956 AGREEMENT

Commodity	Quantity	Export value
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>U. S. Dollars</u>
Wheat	50,000	3,400,000
Cotton	7,351	6,000,000
Edible oils	4,300	1,500,000
Ocean transportation	-	700,000
Total		11,600,000

PUBLIC LAW 480 AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND

COLOMBIA

FISCAL YEAR 1957 AGREEMENT

Commodity	Quantity	Export value
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>U. S. Dollars</u>
Wheat	150,000	10,800,000 <u>1/</u>
Flour	26,250	3,000,000 <u>1/</u>
Cotton	4,500	3,000,000
Edible oils	5,000	1,840,000
Ocean transportation	-	1,760,000
Total		20,400,000

1/ Three year agreement.

FISCAL YEAR 1958 AGREEMENT

Commodity	Quantity	Export value
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>U. S. Dollars</u>
Cotton	3,910	2,800,000
Edible oils	6,800	2,500,000
Dairy products	500	200,000
Tobacco	500	500,000
Ocean transportation	-	500,000
Total		6,500,000

PUBLIC LAW 480 AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND

COLOMBIA

FISCAL YEAR 1959 AGREEMENT

Commodity	Quantity	Export value
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>U. S. Dollars</u>
Wheat	223,000	15,435,000 <u>1/</u>
Flour	39,000	3,600,000 <u>1/</u>
Tobacco	500	1,100,000
Feed grains	80,000	4,100,000
Non fat dry milk	200	65,000
Soybean and/or cottonseed oil	11,000	3,400,000
Ocean transportation	-	3,900,000
Total		31,600,000

1/ Three year agreement.

Use of Pesos

1. For United States expenditures under sub-sections (a), (b), (c), (d), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p) and (q) of Section 104 of the Act, or under any of such sub-sections, the Colombian peso equivalent of \$4,700,000.
2. To pay United States obligations in Colombia under sub-section (f) of Section 104 of the Act, the peso equivalent of \$3,200,000.
3. For loans to be made by the Export-Import Bank of Washington under Section 104(e) of the Act and for administrative expenses of the Export-Import Bank of Washington in Colombia incident thereto, the peso equivalent of \$7.9 million, but not more than 25 percent of the currencies received under the agreement.
4. For loans to the Government of Colombia under Sub-section (g) of Section 104 of the Act, the peso equivalent of not more than \$15.8 million, for financing such projects to promote economic development, including projects not heretofore included in plans of the Government of Colombia as may be mutually agreed. The terms and conditions of the loan and other provisions will be set forth in a supplemental loan agreement between the two Governments.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY



1022403743



1022403743

